This looseleaf Atlas is one prototype product of experiments in land use change detection using remote sensors on aircraft and

Census tract boundary

Census tract centroid and number.....

Sheet 125-600/₂₅

This preliminary map series shows land use in the nine-county

San Francisco Bay Region at the time of the 1970 Census. It is derived primarily by interpretation of high altitude color infrared photography, but a limited field check has also been made. Sensor data and census data are being correlated, and changes in land use between 1970 and 1972

Primarily industry..... 14 LD **☆**☆ 15 LT 12,16 LC Commercial; public and private services..... 17 LR Strip and cluster development..... 11 RM Single-family residence..... 11 RS 19 OP Improved open space (park, cemetery, etc.). Unimproved open space var OUv

60 0Um

21 LAf

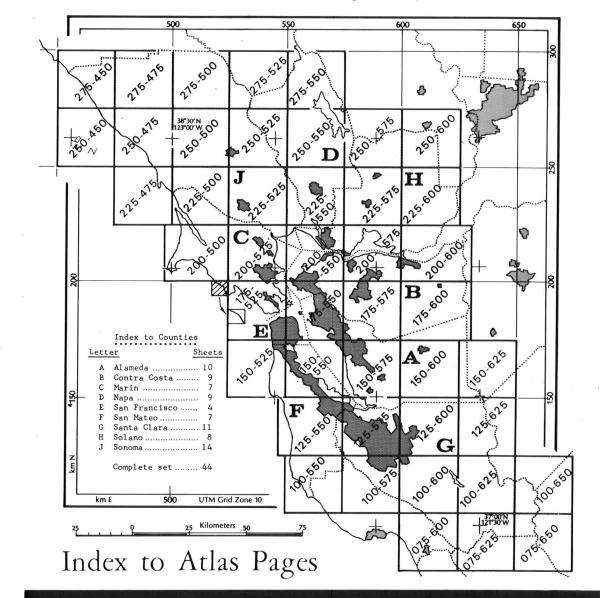
21 LAg

Land use in transition shown: *. The letter codes are for one classification scheme being tested for urban land use mapping at this scale using high altitude aerial photography. The numerical codes are corresponding designations proposed for possible nation-wide applications. See USGS, Geological Survey Circular 671.

Agriculture with residence, field crop

Agriculture with residence, vineyard/orchard....

Agriculture with residence, grassland/pasture....



San Francisco 125-600

Declination Diagram

Earth-orbiting satellites. Sensor data and census data are being compared for a sample of urban test sites. These efforts are parts represent Grid North. A meridian line connecting grid of Department of the Interior's Earth Resources Observations System (EROS) Program and National Aeronautics Space Adticks represents True North, according to the map projecministration's Earth Observations program. Photography for change detection by NASA, 1970, 1971, and 1972. Photogrammetry, tion. Grid North and Magnetic North decline from True cartography, and computer operations by divisions of U.S. Geological Survey. Analysis and applications development by Geo-North as shown in the diagram. These values are for the graphic Applications Program, Office of Chief Geographer, USGS. center of the map, but may be taken as a sheet average. 1970 Magnetic North Declination at center of sheet Adjoins Sheet 150-600 610

610

Scale 1:62,500 For graphic scale in kilometers use neat frame border Thousands of Feet Statute Miles

600_{km}E UTM Grid Zone 10 605

conformal projection centered on the area mapped. Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinate system is shown with grid interval of five kilometers. This grid forms the basis for sheetlines, sheet numbering, and location control for computer mapping. The map is based on an orthophoto mosaic made from high altitude aircraft photography acquired by U.S. Geological Survey, May 1970. Mosaic, projection and control

625

There are three Norths on this map. The vertical grid lines

615 620 Adjoins Sheet 100-600 The geographic coordinate system at five-minute interval is based on a